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(*Verkehrsabgaben*) and taxes. In between these he puts another category, the so-called "mixed" revenues, which he again curiously enough divides into economic monopolies, fiscal monopolies and imposts (*Verbrauchsauflagen*). It will be seen at a glance how unmodern this classification is, and how little Dr. Vocke has profited by recent discussion both at home and abroad.

At the same time, in his discussion of taxation we find a great many good points, e.g., his treatment of the place where a tax ought to be paid, involving some of the difficult questions of double taxation. The most noteworthy part of the book, perhaps, is the discussion of the norm of taxation and the measure of faculty, in which he treats successively of property, produce and income. Undue stress, perhaps, is laid on the second of these, although the author cleverly exposes some of the exaggerations of his predecessors. Most of the book is of interest chiefly to Germans, but there are certain broad traits of industrial development common to all countries; and students of American public finance will find in Dr. Vocke's volume many hints which can be fruitfully applied to conditions at home. The bibliography is very weak, especially as regards foreign literature. But the book can, with important reservations, be recommended to advanced students.

E. R. A. SELIGMAN.

Revue du Droit Public et de la Science Politique en France et a l'Étranger. FERDINAND LARNAUDE, Directeur. Nos. 1 and 2. Paris, Chevalier-Marescq et Cie., 1894.

This very substantial bi-monthly gives one more evidence of the activity and scientific spirit which characterize the French "faculties," and which have made them in fact, even if not yet in name, the universities of the nation. The new review emanates from the Faculty of Law at Paris, where Professor Larnau de occupies the chair of public law. There is a notable recognition of the cosmopolitanism of science in the program of the publication, and the list of "principal contributors" includes representatives of all the leading, and most of the minor, institutions of higher education in the civilized world, with a considerable sprinkling of lawyers and publicists. The field which the review proposes to cover is very well indicated by the name. It is that of the POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, with especial attention to the legal side of the subject. And Professor Larnau de promises that the scientific treatment of questions of present practical importance will be a particular feature.

In addition to the leading articles and reviews in each number, a "*Chronique Politique*" will sketch and discuss the current political life of the leading nations.

In the two numbers that have come to hand there are, among others, articles on the modification of the press law due to the recent Anarchist agitation, on the Franco-Siamese incident of 1893, on certain effects of commercial treaties on internal administration, and on the reform of German imperial finances. These subjects show well the "timely" character of the review's contents. The treatment of these subjects conforms well to the scientific standard set by the editorial program, and it is easy, therefore, to appreciate the really valuable work that is to be expected of the new undertaking.

Perhaps there is a bit of over-wide generalization in the statement (No. 2, page 402), based on the announcement of an optional course in declamation in the law school of the University of Michigan, that "the faculties of law in the United States give a certain place in their instruction to the study of declamation and the art of oratory."

WM. A. DUNNING.